

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE :CHHATTISGARH:BILASPUR

WRIT PETITION NO : 1515 OF 2005
(AMENDED WRIT PETITION)

PETITIONERS

:

1. Ku.Mamta Naidu
aged 30 yrs,
d/o Shri Ramesh Rao Naidu,
Dressor : CHC- Manora
PHC- Sonkyari, Distt-Jashpur
2. Nilanchal Singh
aged 23 yrs,
s/o Shri Dhansai
Multipurpose Worker : MPW
CHC-Farsabahar
PHC-Ganjiyadih, Distt-Jashpur
3. Pradeep Shukla
aged 37 yrs,
s/o Shri Mitthu Shukla
Multipurpose Worker:MPW
PHC-Lodam : Distt-Jashpur CG
4. Saroj Kumar Bhagat
aged 23 yrs,
s/o Shri Gulab Ram Bhagat
Multipurpose Worker :MPW
PHC-Lodam : Distt-Jashpur CG
5. Rajendra Ramshri
aged 28 yrs,
s/o shri Jalashu Ram
Multipurpose Worker : MPW
PHC-Lodam : Distt-Jashpur CG
6. Sukh Sagar Nisad
aged 31 yrs
s/o Shri Benudhar Ram
Multipurpose Worker : MPW
PHC-Kudukela : Distt-Jashpur

ED-COPY
to A. G. BILASPUR

-VERSUS-

RESPONDENTS

:

1. THE STATE OF CHHATTISGARH
Through : The Secretary to
the Govt. of Chhattisgarh,
Health and Family Welfare
Department : Mantralaya :
DKS Bhavan : Raipur CG
2. The Joint Director,
Health Services,
Directorate :Health Services
Raipur CG

Dansap
Adw

3. The Chief Medical and
Health Officer,
Jashpurnagar,
Distt - Jashpur CG

**WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 226/227 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

आदेश पत्रक

मामला क्रमांक सन् 200

..... विरुद्ध

आदेश का दिनांक आदेश क्रमांक सहित	आदेश हस्ताक्षर सहित	कार्यालयीन मामलों में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार के अन्तिम आदेश
	<u>29-4-2005</u> On a mention being made, the matter is taken up for hearing. Mr. R. Dayal Shrivastava, counsel for the petitioners. Mr. Sanjay Shyam Agrawal, Government Advocate for the State/ respondents. W.P.No.1643/2005 filed by Salik Ram & 22 others; W.P. No.1515/2005 filed by Kum. Mamta Naidu & five others; and W.P. No.1644/2005 filed by Dev Singh Ram & 30 others relate to appointment of the petitioners as Health Workers for a period of two years, and now their services have been ~~removed~~ ^{terminated} by the impugned order before the expiration of two years' period, after giving them one month's notice, therefore, they have challenged the legality, propriety and correctness of the orders dated 31st March, 2005 issued by the Chief Medical & Health Officer, Jashpurnagar. Hence, the above writ petitions are being disposed of by this common order. Heard both the counsel on admission. In W.P.No.1644/2005, the petitioners were appointed on contract basis vide orders Annexures P-33 to P-63 in compliance of the letter dated 11-7-2003 (Annexure P-2) issued by respondent No.1 and the appointment of the petitioners was for two years with effect from August, 2003. In W.P.No.1643/2005 appointment of 23 petitioners was issued in compliance of the letter dated 11-7-2003 (Annexure P-2) under	

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आदेश का दिनांक आदेश क्रमांक सहित	आदेश हस्ताक्षर सहित - 2 -	कार्यालयीन मामले में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार के अन्तिम आदेश
	orders Annexures P-26 to P-48, and in W.P.No.1515/2005 the petitioners appointment was also issued in compliance of letter dated 11-7-2003 (Annexure P-2) under Annexures P-9 to P-14. The main ground taken in these writ petitions is that the appointment of the petitioners was for two years and that is going to expire in the month of August, 2005, therefore, the petitioners services cannot be terminated till the expiry of that period. Mr. R. Dayal Shrivastava, learned counsel for the petitioners argued that as per condition No.8 of the appointment letters, the petitioners have received one week training, therefore, they cannot be removed from service under the pretext that they are not trained Health Workers. He submitted that the petitioners' services are being terminated on the ground that for the appointment of trained Health Workers their services are being terminated. He further submitted that as per clause 8 when the petitioners have already received training they cannot be removed. On the other hand, Mr. Sanjay Shyam Agrawal, learned Govt. Advocate argued that in the termination order the ^{words} ~~order~~ for recruitment of trained Health Workers" is innocuous and has no relevance in the facts and circumstances. This is a simpliciter termination ^{unrelated} ~~in compliance of~~ clause 7 of the appointment letter which envisages that the contract appointment can be terminated by giving	

(फील्ड देखिये)

आदेश पत्रक

मामला क्रमांक सन् 200

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आदेश का दिनांक आदेश क्रमांक सहित	आदेश हस्ताक्षर सहित -3-	कार्यालयीन मामलों में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार के अन्तिम आदेश
	month's prior notice by any of the parties, and in compliance of that clause, the termination order has been passed. Therefore, the petitioners are not entitled for any relief sought for in these writ petitions. Having heard learned counsel for the parties, I have perused the record. Perusal of the appointment letters shows that the petitioners were appointed ~~under letter dated 14.6.2003 (Annexure P-2)~~ for a period of two years at the fixed salary of Rs.2,000/- per month on contract basis to work as Health Workers. Clause 7 of the appointment letters envisages that the contract appointment can be terminated after giving one month's advance notice by any of the parties. In these cases, this condition has been complied with. Even though it is mentioned in clause 8 of the appointment letters that the petitioners were required to undergo one week training after entering into service in order to discharge their duties, even if the petitioners have received one week training in compliance of this clause, Clause 7 cannot be ignored. A right has been given to the employer and employee both that they can terminate their contract by giving one month's prior notice and the same has been done in these cases. Therefore, I am of the opinion that there is no merit in these writ petitions. For this view, I am supported by the decision of the Apex Court in the matter of Shailaja Shivajirao Patil vs. President, Hon'ble Khasdar	

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विरुद्ध

आदेश का दिनांक आदेश क्रमांक सहित	आदेश हस्ताक्षर सहित - 4 -	कार्यालयीन मामलों में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार के अन्तिम आदेश
Soma	UGS Sanstha and others reported in (2002) 10 SCC 394, in which a school teacher was appointed on probation for two years and during that probation period her services were terminated, the Apex Court held that her termination was valid being a tenure appointment which could be terminated at any time without notice. In that case, in the termination order it was mentioned that the petitioner's services were no longer required, but there was a mention that she was warned in writing about certain draw backs in her work, then the employee challenged that it is a stigma and without enquiry she could not have been terminated. The Apex Court rejecting the plea held that during tenure appointment the termination order passed by the respondents was valid. In the present cases, the contract was terminable with one month's prior notice, and after giving one month's notice the petitioners' services have been terminated. Therefore, I do not find any illegality or infirmity in the orders impugned. In the result, the writ petitions are dismissed, at the admission stage itself. Consequently, M.(W.)P.Nos.1176/2005, 1281/2005, 1285/2005, I.A.Nos.3170/2005, 3205/2005 and 3206/2005 stand disposed of.	Sd/- L.C. Bhadoo Judge

(पाठ दाख्ये)

4/5/05